

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

draft

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

☒ New Submission ☐ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF CENTERVILLE, UTAH

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Early Settlement and Establishment : 1847 - 1867

Agricultural Expansion and the Railroad: 1868 - 1910

Economic Diversification : 1911 - 1946

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing on the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

Discuss each historic context listed in Section B

Early Settlement and Establishment : 1847 - 1867

In the summer of 1847 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, also known as the Mormons, had crossed the plains and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. They made camp in the valley, and immediately began to explore their new territory.

The first Mormon exploration of Davis County began in August 1847 when five men from the Salt Lake camp set about to explore the area now known as Davis County. Upon returning home they reported that the area had little wild game, but was ideal for stock raising and farming. Leaders in Salt Lake suggested that Davis County would be ideal for use as pasture for some of the five thousand cattle which had accompanied the 1847 migration to Utah. The men who were authorized to take the cattle up to Davis County became the first settlers of Centerville.¹

Thomas Grover was assigned to pasture his cows in the area now known as Centerville. He arrived in the autumn of 1847 and settled on what was later to be called Deuel Creek. The following spring of 1848 he was joined by other families including Osmyn and William Deuel; Aaron B. Cherry; Nathan T. Porter; John Evarts and James Brinkerhoff who joined Grover at the Deuel Creek Settlement.² Thomas Grover soon left the area; Aaron Cherry bought out Grover's claim on the land at Deuel Creek, and re-named the settlement Cherry Creek.³ Other settlers who arrived in 1848 include Thomas J. Thurston who established an eighty acre farm and built a log cabin⁴ one mile north of the Cherry Creek settlement. Shadrach Roundy and family also arrived in the spring of 1848, choosing to settle on what would later be called Ricks Creek, named for Joel Ricks who arrived in 1849 and settled at the mouth of that creek.⁵ In 1848 Samuel Parrish, Sr. and his son Joel arrived and settled on a stream one-half mile north of Cherry Creek. Parrish was joined by the Charles Duncan family; Henry Dalton; Joseph Cheney; Hannah Evans and Samuel Rigby, among others.⁶

When the settlers arrived the men took ox carts into the nearby canyons to cut timber for logs. The logs were shaped with an adze and used to build cabins which were chinked with clay. The roofs were boards, thatch or dirt. The settlers did not have nails, so many of the early log homes were held together with cow hide and wooden pegs. The settlers also used adobe bricks to build their homes, as well as stone which had been washed down from the hills or found in stream beds.⁷

In the autumn of 1849 the Cherry Creek settlement area was surveyed and the town was named *Centreville*, as the location was roughly half way between Farmington and Bountiful. The town was laid out in a grid pattern with the L.D.S. Church building located at the geographical center. This town plan was directed by Mormon Church leader Brigham Young, who was following the vision of Mormon Church founder Joseph Smith's 'Plat of the City of Zion'; all of the towns established by the L.D.S. Church were platted in this manner. In 1850 Davis County was created

¹ The City In-Between, 5

² The City In-Between, 6

³ *Manuscript History*, Andrew Jenson

⁴ *Manuscript History*, Andrew Jenson

⁵ East of Antelope Island, 60

⁶ East of Antelope Island, 61

⁷ East of Antelope Island, 62

by an act of legislation. By 1853 there were approximately 194 people in Centerville⁸ and a rock wall was begun to enclose a nine block area of the town. The fort wall was to protect against a surprise attack by the local Native Americans. Work on the wall stopped, then begun again in 1854 using mud and adobe. However, the west line was never completed.⁹

By 1852 the first Centerville Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (L.D.S. Church) was organized with Sanford Porter appointed as Bishop, Ozias Kilbourn First Counselor and Simon Coker Dalton Second Counselor. In 1854 a post office was established with Aaron B. Cherry as the first postmaster. In 1859 Thomas Thurston sold his farm to L.D.S. Church President Brigham Young, who turned the property over to Issac Chase in exchange for Chase's farm which is now known as Liberty Park in Salt Lake City.

The pioneers were eager and industrious; their small scale enterprises were developed to meet the basic needs of their community. The leader of the Mormon Church, Brigham Young, encouraged each pioneer community to strive toward self-sufficiency in every aspect of daily life. The men and women were from widely scattered places and many different cultures who had all come together for a common cause, freedom of religion. They soon discovered that their individual talents and skills combined with their sheer determination enabled them to survive. Among the pioneers were proficient carpenters or builders as well as farmers. Some had served apprenticeships in their homeland, the skills of which were vital to the physical survival of the community. Others trained and taught themselves new skills and trades which were necessary in the community such as a weaver, blacksmith, cooper, miller, wheelwright or shoemaker.¹⁰ Most families raised livestock and cultivated crops to meet their own needs; any surplus produced was traded for other necessities within the community.

The first school house was built of logs in 1851 on Parrish Creek, just south of Parrish Lane with John S. Gleason teaching the first classes. Later, a larger school was built of adobe bricks.¹¹ This new building was 30 by 24 feet in dimension, and like the first school building it was also used as a meeting house. The first store was an adobe building owned by Nathan T. Porter located on the 300 South block of Main Street, where a convenience store is located today. The store was kept by John Holland. In 1866 a Wells Fargo livery stable was built by William Reeves.¹² When the railroad was completed in 1870 Reeves converted the building into an amusement hall for dances and local dramatic performances. Known as 'Elkhorn Hall', it is used today (1997) as a residence. In 1869 a co-op store was built on the corner of Main and Center Streets; William R. Smith was the first president of the cooperative. The goods for the Co-op store were purchased from the Zions Cooperative Mercantile in Salt Lake City. In 1862 a new 60 foot by 27 foot meeting house was built. By 1864 a second school house was built approximately a mile north of the center of town.

Samuel Parrish, Sr. made the first molasses syrup in Centerville with a crude mill of wooden rollers which would crush the juice from corn stalks. In the winter of 1848-49 Parrish brought two large stones from the canyon and ground wheat for flour. In approximately 1854 Anson Call built a flour mill on Deuel Creek.¹³ The first sawmill was also located on Deuel Creek, at the mouth of the canyon which was owned and operated by Billie Williams.

Other enterprises were begun to meet the needs of the community. Thomas and Elizabeth Whittaker raised silkworms; Phillip James Garn was a wheelwright; William Deuel owned and operated a blacksmith shop; Charles Duncan and his sons

⁸ Manuscript History, Andrew Jenson

⁹ Manuscript History, Andrew Jenson

¹⁰ History of Utah, Centerville, Vestil S. Harrison

¹¹ East of Antelope Island, 67

¹² East of Antelope Island, 68

¹³ East of Antelope Island, 69; The City In-Between, 35

were stonemasons;¹⁴ Ebenezer Cherry was a cooper; Alfred Randall was a carpenter and Richard Prophet was a shoemaker. The pioneers manufactured or raised nearly everything required, yet the main industries were agriculture and raising stock. Families lived mainly by their own production, and exchanged goods with their neighbors.¹⁵

Charles Duncan, his wife Margaret and their three children were converted to the L.D.S. Church by missionaries in Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland. Margaret's parents as well as siblings were also baptized. In 1852 the entire family sailed across the Atlantic; arriving in the Salt Lake valley in September 1853.¹⁶ Charles first purchased land in Kaysville in 1854. He built a log cabin where his twin sons, John Samuel and Charles Jr., were born. Charles then moved to Centerville where he purchased eleven acres of land on Parrish creek. Word of Charles skill as a stonemason spread quickly; he was hired to build homes throughout the Centerville and Farmington area. Charles' career in masonry spanned from 1853 to 1891, thirty eight years. Charles taught the trade to his three sons, John, Charles and Archibald. Most of the early rock buildings and culverts in South Davis County were built by the Duncans. Additionally, Charles worked for many years cutting stone for the Salt Lake City L.D.S. Temple which was constructed between 1863 and 1867. A common, 'trademark' feature about the rock homes that the Duncans built is that the corner quoins are almost always made from granite or sandstone. Duncan brought back to Centerville pieces of stone which had been discarded or deemed unsuitable for the L.D.S. Temple. Duncan used these stones to add decoration, as well as religious symbolism, to the residences in Centerville. Charles Duncan also helped to lay the stones for the Centerville L.D.S. First Ward meeting house.¹⁷

Agricultural Expansion and the Railroad : 1868 - 1910

In 1868 grasshoppers destroyed most of the farmer's crops and the men went to work on the Union Pacific Railroad (U.P.R.) to earn money. The U.P.R. was under construction from Salt Lake City to Ogden and had reached Centerville by 1868. On May 17, 1869 the Utah Central Railroad (U.C.R.) broke ground in Ogden for a branch line between Salt Lake City and Provo. In 1870 the U.C.R.R. was completed which serviced daily riders from Centerville to Salt Lake City. By 1871 farmers in Centerville were experiencing brisk business selling their produce in Salt Lake due to the accessibility which the railroad allowed.¹⁸ In 1881 the tracks were being laid through Davis County for the Denver & Rio Grande Rail Road, which was completed by 1883. By 1894 the Hot Springs rail; Road was completed to Centerville, and by 1895 the Co-op was the leading business establishment in town.¹⁹ The Bamberger Railroad Company arrived in Davis County in 1898 on its way from Salt Lake City to Ogden. Produce grown in Davis County was also sent down to Salt Lake via the Bamberger Line. This 'commuter' line became the principal means of transportation for produce as well as passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden.

Thomas Whittaker was the pioneering nurseryman of Centerville. In the spring of 1872 Mary Ann Harmon had twelve trees each of walnut, almond, fig, quince and grape vines sent in from California. In 1883 Ephriam Garn and George Chase built the short-lived *Lake Shore Resort*, a bathing resort just west of town on the shores of Great Salt Lake. In 1883, while drilling for fresh water to supply showers for bathers, natural gas was struck. The wells were capped, but it was not until 1891-1892 that the gas was used commercially and supplied to Salt Lake City.²⁰ The wells continued to produce gas until 1889 when they were abandoned.

¹⁴ The City In-Between, 31-39

¹⁵ East of Antelope Island, 71

¹⁶ The City In-Between, Sheriff & Smoot, 1975.

¹⁷ The City In-Between, Sheriff & Smoot, 1975.

¹⁸ *Manuscript History*, Andrew Jenson

¹⁹ *Manuscript History*, Andrew Jenson

²⁰ The City In-Between, 38-39

In 1885 Samuel Smith established the Davis County Nursery and the Smith Brothers Nursery.²¹

In 1879 a new L.D.S. meeting house was built of rock with a main building measuring 66 feet by 35 feet and a two-story vestry at the east end. The Mormon church was the only church in Centerville. The Mormon Church was growing quickly; many were emigrating to Utah as missionaries in the eastern United States and continental Europe were busy converting new members. During the 1880's members of the L.D.S. Church were persecuted for their belief in plural marriage. In 1891 a brick school building was constructed at a cost of \$2,400.00.²² Both of these buildings have since been replaced with larger structures.

By 1903-04 the population had reached 450, and the town boasted the 'Centerville Opera House' with Fred Walton, manager. Other businesses included Harness, Dix & Co. nursery; William Parke, wool grower; Henry J. Rampton, blacksmith; Smith Brothers Nursery and Charles L. Smith General Store.²³

Economic Diversification : 1911 - 1946

By 1912 the town had 600 residents.²⁴ Businesses listed in the Utah State Gazetteer included the Alberta Dance Hall; Raguel Barber & Co. Meats; Benjamin Brown General Store; George Cleveland General Store; Porter-Walton Seed Co. Florists; Attorney William H. Streeper, and Julian Young, Dentist. However, the primary economic activities at this time remained in agriculture. The Utah Light and Traction Company extended its trolley line from Salt Lake City to Centerville in 1913, running along Main Street with its terminus at Chase Lane. Certain hours were reserved for passengers on the street car, all other hours were for freight.²⁵ In 1915 a few local men petitioned the County to incorporate the settlement into a town in order to develop a culinary water system. Bonds were then issued for the sum of \$15,000, which was then used to pay for the city wide culinary water system.²⁶ All residents who wanted their houses connected to the City water system were charged a \$5.00 connection fee. This first system was constructed of wire-wrapped, wood-stave pipes. On April 19, 1916 a ball was given by the town to celebrate the completion of the waterworks system. The original wood water pipes were replaced with metal pipes in 1936.²⁷

The population of Centerville grew to 750 by 1919, and with this growth came the problems of the cities in the twenty first century. In 1921 the Lund Home for orphaned boys was built at 1064 North 200 East, operating until 1944. In July 1920 the Centerville Co-op was given permission by the City Council to install gasoline service tanks at the store.²⁸ In 1922 an ordinance was adopted to prohibit staking cattle and other livestock in the streets, and land was purchased for a town dump site as residents had been putting their rubbish out in the street.²⁹ In May 1922 the City Council voted to install town water pipes to within ten feet of a property line, in order to "make more of an inducement for people to settle in the town".³⁰ Although Centerville was located between Bountiful and Farmington, the town managed to remain independent and maintain its own identity; thus fostering a strong sense civic pride. In the early 1920's a few enterprising citizens installed two street lamps on two corners. These were crude fixtures which consisted of a wooden box mounted on a pole, which had an alarm clock with a string attached to the light switch. The alarm clock would be

²¹ East of Antelope Island, 71

²² *Manuscript History*, Andrew Jenson

²³ *Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory*, 1903-04

²⁴ *Utah State Gazetteer*, 1912-1913

²⁵ The City In-Between

²⁶ The City In-Between, 116

²⁷ History of Utah, Centerville, Vestil S. Harrison

²⁸ Centerville City Council Minutes, July 21, 1920

²⁹ Centerville City Council Minutes, March 1922

³⁰ Centerville City Council Minutes, May 1922

wound nightly, and the light would be switched on at dusk and off at dawn.³¹ In August 1923 the City Council voted to pay the Willey Electric Shop \$18.50 to install street lights in the town.³²

In 1923 and in 1930 canyon floods caused a great deal of damage. After determining that grazing on the mountain side was the cause, cattle and sheep were prohibited from grazing in the foothills, and a man was appointed to guard the area from strays. By 1935 a watershed area had been determined, abolishing all grazing on the foothills and solving the problems of the floods. In 1923 land was purchased for a City park. In 1926 the town received money from the county to improve the roads and build a bridge over the 'big creek'. The first stop signs were installed in Centerville in 1937; the budget for the town that year was \$1.00 per person. In 1939 a 'Shade Tree Commission' was established, and an ordinance passed to regulate the cleanup of streets and planting of trees along the streets. The county oiled one mile of roads in Centerville that year.

By 1940 there were 961 people living in Centerville, and a building ordinance was established in 1941. When the war broke out the Relief Society, the women's organization of the town's L.D.S. Church, made mittens, scarves, sweaters and leggings to send the servicemen. A Lion's Club was organized in 1945 which served to promote the establishment and improvement of recreational facilities; sponsoring a playground and a baseball diamond.³³ In 1946 the streets and homes in Centerville were given numbers. By 1950 the population of Centerville was 1,262 in an area of 2.5 square miles.³⁴ The Porter-Walton Seed Company was still in business in 1975, and has evolved into the Porter Lane Wholesale Nursery which is still in operation today (1997). Although the first generation of Centerville greenhouse nurseries such as Smith Brothers are no longer in business; a new generation is keeping the tradition alive with the Centerville based Pineae Greenhouses, located at 675 North Main Street.

☒ See continuation sheet

³¹ History of Utah, Centerville, Vestil S. Harrison

³² Centerville City Council Minutes, August 1923

³³ April 10, 1948 newspaper article: *Mountain Streams Make This Utah Garden Spot*, Centerville

³⁴ The City In-Between

F. Associated Property Types

I. Name of Property Type : Residential Buildings

II. Description :

According to the 1991 standard and 1994 selective reconnaissance level surveys, nearly all of the 676 sites surveyed are single family residences or farmsteads. The 1994 survey found one church and one commercial building, as well as a few irrigation structures and several outbuildings.

The first settlers in Centerville lived in dugouts, and built homes of logs and adobe bricks. At least one dugout and two pioneer log cabins still exist, and several adobe buildings are still standing. The Osmyrn Deuel log cabin has been moved from its original location in Centerville to a site in downtown Salt Lake City next to the Genealogical Library. These earliest homes were a vernacular style, with a somewhat classical influence. They were not large, usually a single or double cell, or a hall-parlor type. These small homes were quickly added on to.

As the town grew, residences were built of wood frame, rock and brick. The styles of these homes remained vernacular with Greek Revival and Victorian influences. Hall-parlor homes were still common, as were central passage and crosswing.

Towards the turn of the century, homes reflected the styles that were popular and spread throughout the nation via pattern books, styles such as Italianate, Victorian Eclectic and Queen Anne. Bungalows and Arts & Crafts Bungalows were built in the early part of the twentieth century, as well as period revival cottages. Beginning about 1940, World War II Era homes were built, followed by more 'modern' styles such as the rambler, split level or ranch.

III. Significance : Residential Buildings

Residential architecture in Centerville represents a continuation of broader American patterns; the types and styles of the houses are typical of the country as a whole. Those built from 1847 to 1868 are significant under Criterion A, as they are associated with the first pioneers who lived in what is today the town of Centerville. Most of these homes are hall-parlor type with classical style details. This house type is of English ancestry and is ubiquitous in America. The hall-parlor may be considered the quintessential Utah house during the second half of the nineteenth century.³⁵ The pattern of events associated with these early dugouts, cabins and houses have made an important contribution to the history of the community in that these were the residences of those people who settled the town.

Residences built from 1869 to 1910 are also significant under Criterion A as they are associated with the coming of the railroad, the early development of the town, and the agricultural expansion of the community. The hall-parlor type is still common, with rear lean-to or ell additions. Cross wing and variants on the cross wing types are also common. Examples in Centerville are usually found with Victorian style details. In the years after 1880, the cross wing type house replaced the hall-parlor as the most common Utah house type.³⁶

³⁵ Utah's Historic Architecture, Carter & Goss, 1988.

³⁶ Utah's Historic Architecture, Carter & Goss, 1988.

An early settler, Charles Duncan, and his sons were responsible for building and helping to build the many rock homes found throughout Centerville. These homes are significant under Criterion C: type or method of construction. These hand-built homes, constructed of local rock which was plentiful, represent architectural features that are significant in the development of Centerville. Duncan was a skilled stonemason from Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland; moving to Centerville in 1854 and teaching his trade to his three sons. Duncan cut stone for the L.D.S. Temple in Salt Lake, and most of the rock homes have cornerstones of granite, made from material which was left over from the construction of the Temple.

Houses built from 1911 to 1947 are also significant as they are associated with the development of this small town into the twenty-first century. The bungalow became a popular house dwelling type in Utah in the years before World War I. Most Utah bungalows were built by local contractors following ideas contained in popular pattern books and home improvement magazines.³⁷ The imitation of dwelling types and styles found in the popular pattern books and magazines such as *Keith's* represent the beginning of the end of isolation in Utah.

IV. Registration Requirements: Residential Buildings

Residential buildings located within the corporate boundaries of Centerville will be eligible for inclusion in this multiple property listing if they were constructed between 1847 and 1946. In considering a property the architectural integrity of the building must be reviewed in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Residential resources must retain integrity of location, design, materials and association. Buildings eligible under Criterion A must be associated with the development of the town of Centerville. In order to be eligible under Criterion C the building must be an excellent example of a particular type or style of architecture, or an example of the work of local stonemason Charles Eldon Duncan. Registration requirements involve not just integrity, but how well a specific property illustrates the property type and how it relates to the historic context.

To be eligible the houses built during this period of significance must retain sufficient architectural integrity from the time period in which it was constructed. Nearly all buildings will undergo some degree of change over time. However, it is the extent of those changes that will determine whether or not a building has retained its architectural integrity. Removal or alteration of stylistic elements, significant changes in the fenestration pattern, alteration of exterior walls or the addition of an incompatible feature would most likely cause loss of architectural integrity. Many of the oldest dwellings have undergone substantial alterations over time; some leniency may be given in these instances.

The most common alterations to historic houses include room additions and replacement of original windows and/or doors. Additions should be done in a manner so that they do not obscure the main features of the building, including the facade and its overall form. Stylistic features should not be removed; the historic dwelling must still read through without integral alterations such as alterations in the rough openings for windows or doors. Alterations or additions done within the historic period should be considered a part of the historic fabric, and do not undermine the overall integrity of the historic building.

☒ ☐ See continuation sheet

☐ See continuation sheet for additional property types

³⁷ Utah's Historic Architecture, Carter & Goss, 1988.

G. Geographical Data

The corporate limits of the town of Centerville, Davis County, Utah.

H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing

This multiple property nomination was developed as a result of two reconnaissance level surveys, nine intensive level surveys, and a knowledge of the area and its historic resources. The reconnaissance level surveys were conducted in 1991 and 1994, nine intensive level surveys in 1995. Ten additional intensive level surveys were prepared in conjunction with this nomination.

The 1991 standard reconnaissance level survey determined that of a total of 612 sites surveyed, 126 were rated 'A', of the historic period and retained architectural integrity; 53 were rated 'C', of the historic period but did not retain architectural integrity; and 433 were rated 'D', or out of period. This survey reported that the 'A' rated sites were distributed more or less equally throughout the survey area, and that it seemed unlikely an historic district could be developed. Given the agricultural nature of Centerville's beginnings, homes and farmsteads are expected to be geographically dispersed. All but a few of the buildings surveyed were reported to be residential; one church and one commercial structure were reported, as well a few stone water retention structures and outbuildings.

The 1994 selective reconnaissance level survey reported a total of 64 sites. Of these, 31 sites were rated either 'A' or 'B'; 32 sites were rated 'C' and one site was rated 'D'. The survey reports that most of the 64 buildings are single family residences or complexes of structures in which a residence was the primary building. Other buildings reported include outbuildings such as barns, garages, granaries and one former mill.

The historic contexts were developed primarily from local history books which have written about Centerville and Davis County. In addition, minutes of the Centerville L.D.S. Church meetings and minutes from the Centerville City Council were reviewed.

☐ See continuation sheet

I. Major Bibliographical References

Centerville City Council Minutes 1915 - 1947

Centerville Reconnaissance Level Survey Research Report, 1991

Centerville, Utah Reconnaissance Survey #2, August 1994

The City In-Between, Marilyn Sheriff and Mary Ellen Smoot, 1975

East of Antelope Island, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Davis County Company, Annie

Call Carr, Editor, Centerville by Mabel S. Randall, 1948

History of Utah, Centerville, Vestil S. Harrison

Intensive Level Surveys of nine buildings in Centerville, 1995

Manuscript History of Centerville, Andrew Jensen, Centerville Ward, South Davis

Stake Historical Records & Minutes

Mountain Streams make This Utah Garden Spot, Centerville, April 10, 1948

R. L. Polk & Co.'s Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1900 - 1919

Primary location of additional documentation :

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State Agency

☐ Federal Agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other: _____